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VINCENNES  
INDIANA  
NUT CATALOGUE

# Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Proprietor

*Producers of*

High Grade  
Hardy Nut Trees  
For Northern Planting

*Also*

General Nursery Stock

V i n c e n n e s , I n d i a n a

*Press of the*  
FRUIT-GROWER  
AND FARMER

*PRINTERS  
DESIGNERS  
ENGRAVERS  
PUBLISHERS*

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

## *Introduction*

**I**N presenting this catalogue for your consideration we have a double purpose; First, to answer questions more in detail than is possible in correspondence; and to give an accurate description of varieties and show them by cuts made from photographs taken as near actual size as it is possible to do.

We take pardonable pride in issuing this as the first catalogue of Hardy Northern Pecans ever issued north of the Ohio River.

We have devoted much time and study to the propagation of the Hardy Northern Pecan for the past five years, and while our experiments have not always been a success, much has been learned that will be of value in the future,

The Trees we offer are the best that can be produced by the latest methods of propagation and close personal supervision. We are located in the Wabash Valley, where the Pecan grows wild and is one of our most common native trees, giving us a chance to watch closely the best native varieties and to select for propagation only those that prove up to the highest standard.

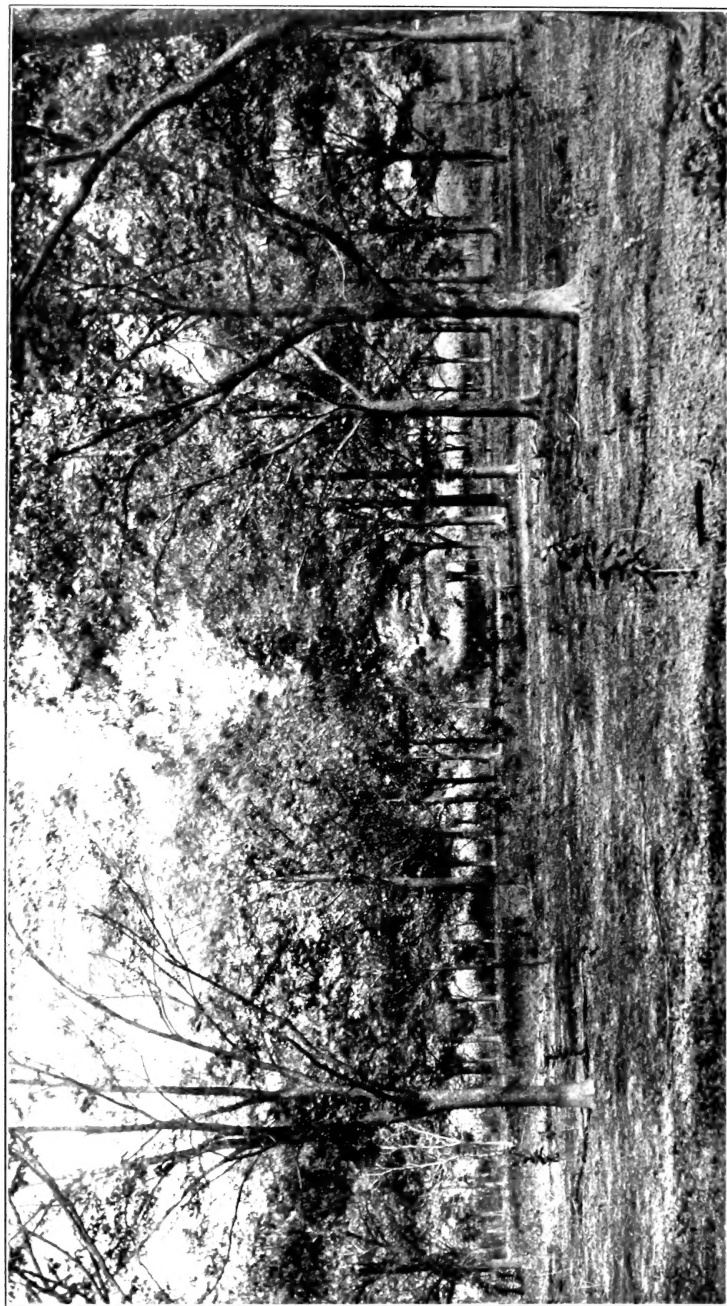
In addition to our own knowledge along this line we have been in close personal touch with Hon. Mason J. Niblack of Vincennes, also Hon. T. P. Littlepage of Boonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C. These men have given nut culture very careful attention for a number of years, their information and discoveries have proven of great value. Mr. Littlepage is president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

Budded Pecan trees from our Nurseries have been transplanted in a number of states from New York to Colorado and Oregon. Have also withstood the winter of 1911-1912 in the Nursery without injury, even though the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero.

VINCENNES NURSERIES,

W. C. REED, PROPRIETOR

VINCENNES, INDIANA



AN INDIANA PECAN GROVE

## PECANS

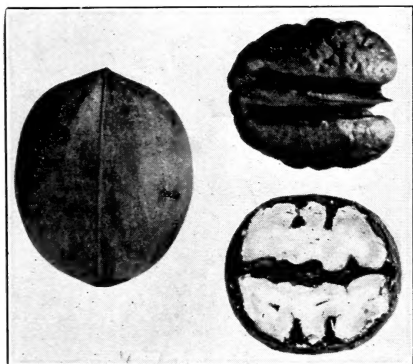
The Pecan as grown in the North is perfectly hardy and there are seedling trees growing in Michigan, Canada, and most all the New England states. The Pecans is found native in the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Valleys, growing wild as far north as Davenport, Iowa, Covington, Indiana, and Cincinnati, Ohio, covering a portion of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky.

Indiana and Illinois ship annually about ten cars each of native Pecans, with Missouri producing about the same.

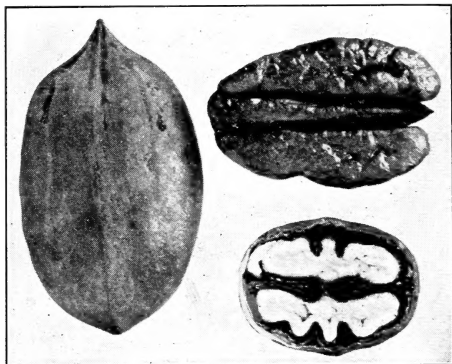
### Commercial Planting

With the introduction of such hardy and splendid thin-shelled varieties as mentioned in this catalogue we see no reason why the Pecan belt may not be extended much farther North than was formerly supposed.

Why invest in Pecan orchards many miles from home when you can plant your orchard near home where you can see that it has proper care and attention and enjoy the pleasure of watching it grow and come to maturity under your own personal supervision, which will insure success?



MAJOR PECAN



POSEY

### Selection of Varieties

Single trees possessing such superior merit over those of the general average in the matter of size, quality, thinness of shell, cracking qualities, productiveness and other characteristics as to justify their propagation by budding.

Many varieties have been named and brought to public notice, but in selecting a list for propagation have endeavored to select only the best.

Would recommend the first five varieties listed as among the best for the Northern belt, and while the others are good, think the same rule applies that it does with the Apple—not to plant too many varieties if planting for commercial purposes. If planting for testing, it is then well to plant more varieties. For the Central belt would recommend the Matura and Appomattox, of Virginia origin.

The Northern varieties listed have been under the observation of experts and Pecan specialists for a number of years and have proven themselves in every way most desirable for planting in the Northern belt. They compare favorably with the best Southern varieties, and in many cases exceed the Southern types in thinness of shell, cracking qualities and quality and flavor.

The Northern Pecan is the coming Nut for the millions.

## Soils

Pecan trees will succeed on a wide range of soils; while it is native of the river bottoms, it succeeds well on the sandy or clay uplands. It will succeed in the overflow lands, but does its best where the water does not stand or become stagnant. A good, loamy soil, underlaid with a medium clay subsoil, is ideal.

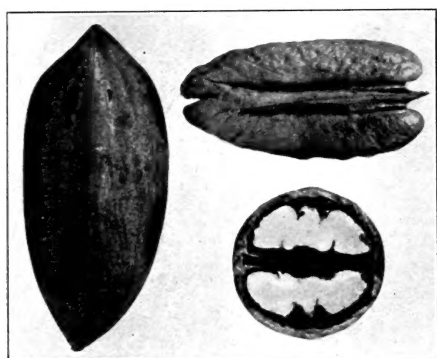
## Transplanting

Late fall and early winter are the best times for transplanting the Pecan, but they may also be transplanted in early spring. In this case it is well to have trees shipped during early winter, heeled in carefully and protected from the sun until the season becomes favorable for transplanting.

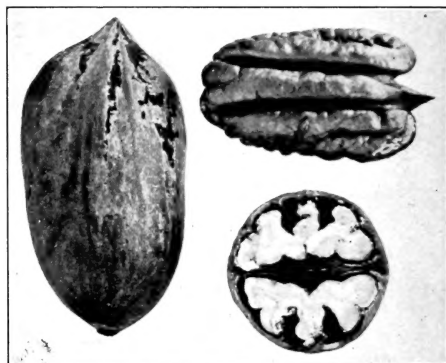
Pecans trees should be planted 40 to 50 feet each way; the stronger the land the greater the distance.

Transplanting Pecans requires more care than is usually given fruit and shade trees, on account of the long tap root. However, trees that are properly dug and packed and carefully set out at the right season should live as well as fruit trees.

The soil should be tamped very solid around the roots. Holes should be dug deep and of good size. Dynamite can be used to good advantage in planting Pecans. Be sure to allow a few hours for the fumes to get out of the soil before setting.



✓ NIBLACK



✓ KENTUCKY

## Culture

Pecan Trees respond readily to good cultivation and fertilization. Where they are planted in gardens or lawns they should be well mulched or kept hoed around, so as to keep the ground from becoming baked.

The roots go deep into the soil, so crops can be cultivated near them without any danger of injury.

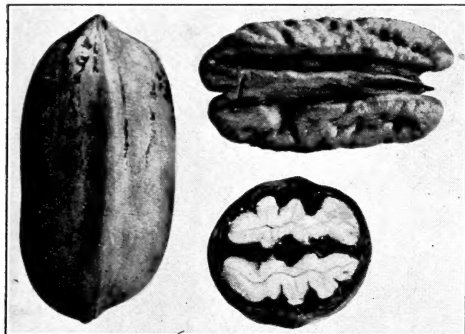
## Plant Budded Trees Only

Nursery production of Pecan trees in the North is much more expensive than in the South. Most Southern nurserymen propagate the Pecan by root grafting below ground; this method is cheap and more rapid. In the North, however, the grafts do not seem to unite well and form a weak union that will invariably winter-kill the first winter. For this reason all our trees are budded on strong stocks three to four years old and worked above ground, which is very much slower and more expensive. Trees propagated in this manner are perfectly hardy, and ripen up their wood early.



## Varieties of Pecans

✓ **Indiana.** This variety originated in Knox County, Ind. The parent tree measures five feet in circumference and sixty feet in height, with a beautifully shaped top. The Nut is of good size, moderately thin shell; the texture of



INDIANA

kernel is solid, fine grained and splendid quality. Tree is an annual and prolific bearer. Nuts on cover pages of this variety reduced in size.

✓ **Busseron.** This variety originated in Busseron Township, Knox County, Ind., about 100 yards from the Indiana. These two nuts are almost identical. The parent tree measures over 3 feet in diameter and is a prolific and annual bearer. The Nut is of good size, uniform and among the largest of the northern types. Quality of the best. Kernel fine grained; shell moderately thin. The Indiana and Busseron are the two most northern Nuts that are being propagated, and were brought to public notice by Hon. Mason J. Niblack and were the first northern varieties to be propagated.

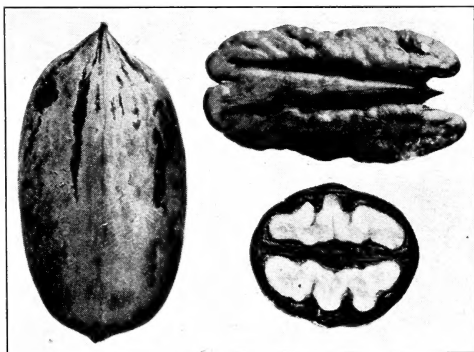
✓ **Posey.** Origin Gibson County, Indiana, opposite Grayville, Ill., said to be an annual and prolific bearer. The largest northern variety yet offered; thin shell and a splendid cracker; quality among the best. Think this a very promising variety; was brought to public notice by Hon. T. P. Littlepage.

✓ **Niblack.** Parent tree three miles south of Vincennes, Ind. Annual bearer and very prolific; crop 1912, 100 pounds; tree quite young. Nut of medium

size; the thinnest shell of any variety that has come to my notice. Kernel is tapering, a beautiful straw color, and splendid quality. In cracking, the kernel invariably comes out whole. The cracking quality is sure to make this a popular variety. Was brought to notice by Hon. Mason J. Niblack, for whom we have named this variety.

✓ **Greenriver.** From Henderson County, Kentucky. Parent tree  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in diameter. This tree has been under observation for several years and has not missed a crop in twelve years. Nut medium sized; shell of average thickness; kernel very plump; quality rich; flavor excellent. Owing to its oval shape, one of the best crackers.

✓ **Major.** From the Major Grove, Henderson County, Kentucky. Parent tree prolific and annual bearer. Size slightly below medium; shell thin; kernel unusually plump; quality rich; flavor excellent. One of the best crackers. Shape of kernel makes it one of the most desirable for confectionery purposes.

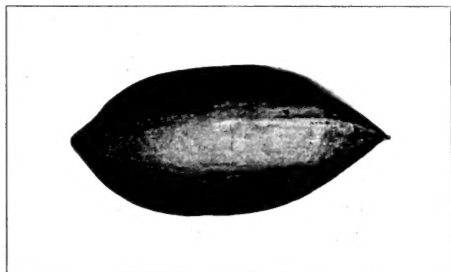


BUSSERON

✓ **Warrick.** From Warrick County, Ind. Medium size; quality rich; flavor excellent. Parent tree reported to be a prolific bearer.

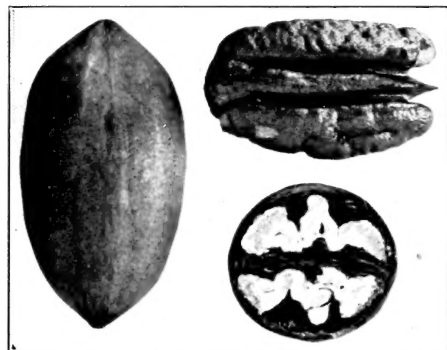
✓ **Kentucky.** Originated near Rockport, Ind. Size medium; moderately thin shell; of good quality. Owner says parent tree has only missed two crops in 20 years; tree is 100 feet tall; diameter 3 feet; crop of 1912,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

- ✓ **Luce.** From Luce Township, Spencer County, Ind. Tree 50 feet high with 40-foot spread; diameter about 20 inches. Size of Nut medium; moderately thin shell; of very good quality. A prolific bearer; crop 1912, 285 lbs.



✓ **MANTURA**

- ✓ **Mantura.** The original tree is growing in Surry County, Virginia. Tree is large and symmetrical. The Nut medium to large; shell thin; kernel dark straw colored and of good flavor. Tree a vigorous grower recommended for planting in the middle range. Top worked trees have borne the second year from grafting.

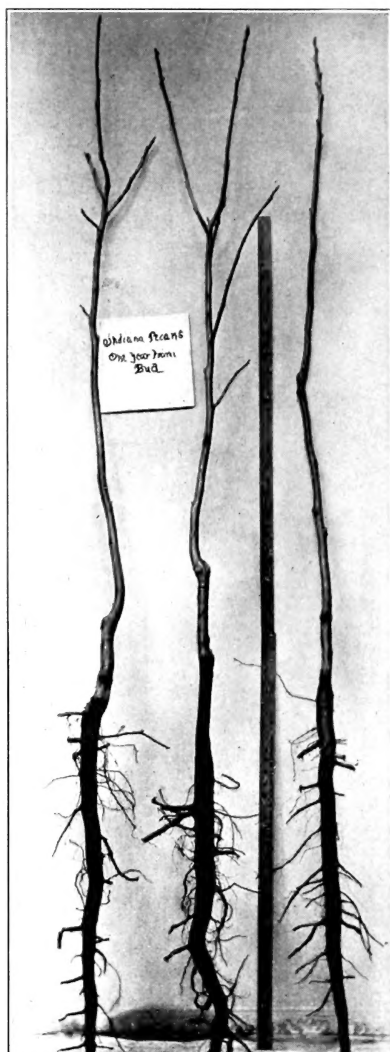


✓ **WARRICK**

- ✓ **Appomattox.** Recently introduced from Petersburg, Va. Parent tree not in normal condition, owing to stable built under tree. Size medium; shell of average thickness; flavor said to be good; believed to be promising for northern planting. Description from Bulletin 251 by Department of Agriculture, on the Pecan. Think, however,

this variety better adapted to the middle range.

**Southern Varieties.** We grow a limited number of southern varieties in small



**BUDDED PECAN TREES, ONE YEAR OLD**

quantity for those who wish to try same, or for southern planting. Among these are the following: Stuart, Schley, Delmas and Mobile—all well-known kinds.

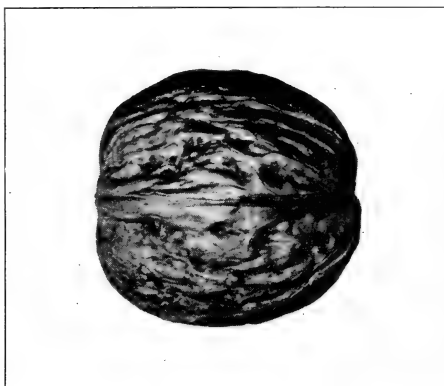
## PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUTS

The Persian or English Walnut (*Juglan Regia*) was among the very early introductions from Europe to America. When the Romans colonized Britain they brought this nut from Italy and planted it there. It was carried to Italy from Persia where it grew along the Caspian Sea and is its native home, so far as may be known.

It is a fine, lofty-growing tree, with beautiful, symmetrical head, and is exceedingly handsome for lawns. The trees are very ornamental with their light gray bark and dark green foliage.



BARNES



RUSH

With proper attention to varieties and culture, Walnut growing can be made a profitable industry in the states east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as in California. We have varieties already which, produce under our eastern conditions, fruit equal to the best California product in size and appearance, and superior to the California product in quality and flavor. These trees are found bearing in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and portions of New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Instead of having to ship our product across the continent and being at the mercy of transcontinental railroads, we have the finest markets in the world for Walnuts right at our door. We have another advantage over California in the season of ripening. In the East the crop is ripe and falls from the trees a month ahead of the California crop, and 60 days before the imported Walnuts reach our markets.

In some of the valleys in California the trees are said to be more or less injured by temperatures of 18 to 22 above zero, while hardy varieties show little or no injury to the trees after being exposed to temperatures of 18 to 22 below zero in the Central states.

Walnut trees require about the same care as apple trees as regards cultivation or mulching or fertilization, but the trees should be planted not less than 40 feet apart. If planted in orchard form, the land between the trees may be utilized for several years for the growing of such truck or field crops as are suitable for intercropping in an orchard, or fillers of quick-bearing fruit trees or small fruits may be planted between the Walnut trees. These should be removed when the nut trees need the room. By this time the trees should be producing profitable crops, so that the revenue from the fillers will not be necessary to carry the expense of caring for the grove.

## Soils

We recommend the planting of Walnut trees in well-drained soil that is suitable for Apple trees, in fact, wherever the Black Walnut grows native. The Persian Walnut will thrive and do well as far north as Peach trees are grown successfully.

## Hardy Stocks

All of our English or Persian Walnuts are budded or grafted on the native Black Walnut, which makes the Persian type more vigorous, adapt themselves to a wider range of soils, and ripen their wood earlier and better in the fall, and thus withstand, without injury, very low temperatures.

## Seedlings Not Hardy

Seedling Persian Walnuts, unless grown from hardy northern seed, will not prove hardy, and seedlings do not reproduce in kind; they vary so much in vigor and productiveness that they cannot be depended upon with any degree of certainty. Seedling trees, as a rule, take much longer to come into bearing than budded trees.

Budded and grafted trees come into bearing at from 4 to 5 years from planting.

## Varieties of Persian (English) Walnuts

**Hall.** Originated in Erie County, Penn., by Mr. L. C. Hall. Original tree was brought from Germany 60 years ago by a German settler; tree very hardy annual bearer; bore good crop in 1912, when Peach trees in the vicinity were all killed by the winter previous. This is the largest English Walnut we have ever seen; quality good.

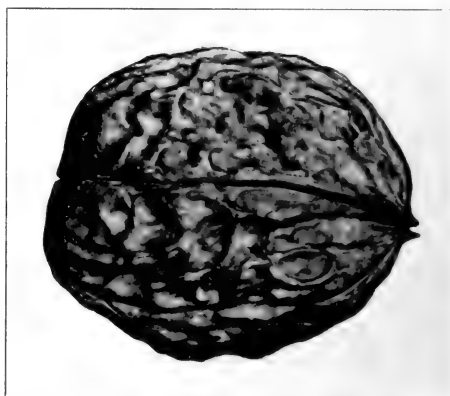
York. Said to be perfectly hardy. Nut of fair size; quality good.

**Burlington.** A very good Nut from New Jersey. Fair quality and good size.

**Barnes.** Originated in Washington, D. C. Brought to notice by Hon. T. F. Littlepage, president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association. Trees seem to be perfectly hardy; bore fair crop 1912. This variety has never been offered before. Nut of average size; quality very good.

**Rush.** Originated in Lancaster County, Penn. Has a good bearing record and comes into bearing at 4 to 5 years of age; shell thin and quality good.

**Nebo.** Originated by E. B. Holton, New



HALL

## CHESTNUTS

The Chestnut is a rapid-growing, handsome tree, attaining large proportions; its dark, waxy-green foliage makes it a beautiful tree for planting in the lawns or parks, along avenues and roadsides.

Chestnut culture is now receiving considerable attention, and is being engaged in with profit when intelligently conducted. The demand for the larger nuts has stimulated their production and trees are being widely grown. Their hardiness and adaptability to different climates commend them for general planting. It thrives



best on high, well-drained soil, and grows from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic coast to the hills of the Pacific slope.

The Chestnut is a long-lived tree, attaining an age of 400 to 600 years, but its prime is reached at about 100 years old, and at this time they may be cut for tim-



PARAGON

ROCHESTER

BOONE

ber, as they grow very tall and at this age the diameter ranges from 20 to 30 inches, thus being valuable for railroad ties.

Another good feature of the Chestnut is that it can be planted on rough waste land or steep hillsides that are not fit for agricultural purposes, thus you derive a large revenue from what was before total waste land.

### Varieties of Chestnuts

**Paragon.** A choice, large Nut of splendid quality; a rapid grower; bears very

young, often bearing in nursery the second year after grafting. This variety has been widely planted and is perhaps the best known of grafted varieties.

**Rochester.** Introduced by E. H. Riehl of Alton, Ill. Supposed to be a seedling of the common Sweet Chestnut. Splendid quality; size large; prolific bearer.

**McFarland.** Large size, of good quality; one of the best of the American type.

**Boone.** Size large; quality the best. Tree a good grower but hard to propagate. Mr. Geo. W. Endicott, of Villa Ridge, Ill., the originator, says this is the best variety in his orchard of some 30 varieties and commands the best price.

**American Sweet.** The common Sweet Chestnut; a splendid shade tree; Nuts are small, but the standard of quality.

**Spanish Chestnut.** A handsome round-headed tree; very productive; large Nuts not so sweet as the American, and tree not quite as hardy.



AMERICAN SWEET

### WEIKER SHELLBARK HICKORY

This splendid variety is one of the largest shellbarks known of good quality; a rapid grower and makes a beautiful tree. Trees we offer are grafted from original tree in Pennsylvania.



WEIKER HICKORY NUT

### BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT

A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

### BLACK WALNUT

A native tree of large size and majestic form. Timber is valuable for cabinet work and commands the highest market price. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

## Possibilities of Nut Culture

When looked upon as one of the comparatively new phases of horticulture, nut growing, particularly the cultivation of pecans and English walnuts, is making remarkable strides. Owners of farms and suburban properties everywhere are becoming interested in the commercial planting of nut trees; while for ornamental purposes and home use these trees serve an admirable purpose. Their striking individuality in form, and the luxuriance of their foliage makes them magnificent trees for shade, ornament and utility.

As a profit-making tree, either the pecan or English walnut compares favorably with other orchard trees, such as apples, peaches or oranges, provided, of course, that they be given the soils and culture which is most desired. They reach their bearing age almost as quickly as do apples, and live to a great age. The demands for the products of commercial nut orchards is unlimited and will continue to increase as the production becomes greater and new markets are opened.

### PLANTING AND INTERCROPPING

It requires fewer nut trees to plant an acre of land than of any other orchard tree. Pecans and walnuts attain immense size when they reach maturity, and because of their wide spreading branches more room is needed between the trees than with even the most luxuriant apples. Forty to fifty feet apart is the customary distance for nuts, and it is better to plant the trees fifty feet apart, making only seventeen trees to the acre, while at forty feet apart, twenty-seven trees are needed.

At either of these distances, a generous amount of space is left between the rows, which is available for cultivation to other crops. And it is here that profits may be obtained while the nuts are coming into bearing. Nut trees, and the pecan particu-

larly, responds quickly to intensive culture. If nut trees get what they require to make their proper growth, they will come into bearing far more quickly than if they are neglected and starved when they should be making their most rapid growth.

Nut trees need to be kept growing vigorously from the time they are planted in order to bring them into bearing at an early age. On soils which are not naturally fertile, manure and cover crops are, of course, highly important, and on rich soils the trees will begin producing nuts at an early age. On such soils the returns from inter-crops is also much larger than from poorer land.

Any of the ordinary farm crops can be profitably grown between nut trees during their first few years, except small grains. These are inadvisable in any orchard, whether nut or fruit; but when used judiciously, corn may be used. However, it has been our experience, and it is our advise to every nut orchard planter, that only low-growing crops be used in nut orchards.

Strawberries, cabbage, onions, potatoes and any other "hoed" crops which are profitable in the community, make a good crop in a nut orchard. It needs to be borne in mind, however, that these crops cannot be used continually, but serve their best purpose only during the first four or five years of the life of the orchard. After the trees become large enough to need the room, all inter-cropping must be discontinued, except the cultivation of cover crops which are grown to increase the nitrogen and humus content of the soil, and prevent its washing during hard rains.

## PRUNING AND TRAINING NUT TREES

Nut culture is such a young industry, when considered from a commercial standpoint, that there are some cultural problems which have not yet been as satisfactorily developed as with fruit orchards. However, it is well recognized that nut trees need a certain amount of judicious pruning and training, just as do any other kind of tree. They are, as a rule, very deep rooted, the taproot on young pecans often extending to a depth of several feet.

These long roots of necessity must be shortened some in transplanting, but even then, the taproot when prepared for planting may be two or more feet in length. But the length of the taproot depends largely on the amount of lateral root development. A healthy, vigorous tree, which has a good supply of lateral roots will make as good development as one with a longer taproot. The removal of the taproot will not mean a failure with the tree, especially if the tree is not more than two years of age.

The demand for trees early in the fall, particularly from northern planters of southern-grown trees, has compelled nurserymen to dig their trees while still in full leaf, and before either the tops or the roots are in a condition to be disturbed. This gives the trees a very severe shock, and in addition to their immaturity, such trees are unsatisfactory for planting.

On account of our location in the center of the northern nut-growing belt, our trees reach their maturity much earlier in the season than is the case with southern grown trees. They shed their leaves normally, while still in the nursery rows, and the active movement ceases a full month earlier than in nurseries farther south. On this account we are in position to deliver strong, healthy, vigorous trees in prime condition for early planting, much in advance of any other nurserymen.

The pruning these trees will need when received by the planter will consist mostly of trimming any of the roots which may be a little too long, and those which may have been bruised in packing. Whether the tops are to be cut back will depend on the desire of the planter. Where trees with high heads are wanted, and where large size nursery trees are used, very little cutting of the top will be necessary, and none whatever if smaller sizes are planted. But where low-headed trees are to be grown, then a little shortening in the tops will induce a stronger growth of the side branches, even down to the surface of the soil.

It is the tendency of the bud at the tip of the central branch to make the strongest growth, particularly in young trees. This is one of the provisions of nature to enable the young tree to extend its head high above the surrounding vegetation and

form a canopy of foliage without restriction. This elongation takes place at the expense of side branches. However, if the terminal bud is removed the energy of the tree finds its outlet through the side branches, and by shortening in the tops of orchard trees a strong growth of side branches may be obtained.

Subsequent pruning of nut trees is of little consequence, as little is needed, except in the way of training the trees in the most desired form and in removing branches which may be weak or mutilated. Upon large trees, where large limbs are to be removed, we caution the pruner to take the limb off in sections. In order to prevent back splitting, bruising or crushing, make a deep saw cut on the under side of the limb, some distance out from the nearest crotch; then upon cutting into it from the upper side a few inches farther out, the limb will break short off. Another operation will dispose of the stump and leave a clean cut surface close to the main body. Cutting in this way enables the easy removal of a large branch without the danger of back splitting, and without leaving a projecting stub to decay and injure the tree.

On nut trees of all kinds it is important in removing a branch of any size above an inch in diameter, to cover the wound with a good coat of waterproof paint, such as white lead and linseed oil. This will keep the surface dry and prevent attacks of organisms of decay. This paint will be of greater service if the wound if first given a coat of one part copper sulphate in three parts water, which, after being allowed to dry, is then painted with the oil paint. Large wounds may need to be painted every year or so, for as the wood checks and cracks in drying, openings are left for fungi and bacteria, and these openings needs to be filled with paint occasionally.

There are no more secrets in the successful cultivation of a nut orchard than of any other kind, and the profits are in many instances larger. The trees we list in this catalogue are proven to be absolutely hardy, and our superior method of propagation enables us to produce trees of greater hardiness than is possible with trees propagated in the usual manner.

We urge everyone who reads this catalogue, and who finds any points on which he desires more information to write to us. We are always glad to be consulted on any point relating to nut culture, and our many years of experience and wide acquaintance puts us in position to serve as competent advisers.

Our nurseries are open to visitors any week day, and we are always delighted to have customers call on us at any time, and where a personal visit cannot be made, to write us any of their questions relating to the nut growing industry.





## *Announcement*

We also grow a general line of Nursery Stock. Have been in the Nursery business for over 20 years. Can furnish Apple and Cherry Trees by the 100,000 and other Fruit Trees in proportion.

We devote 200 Acres to the growing of Fruit Trees, 150 Acres of which is in solid Nursery Stock. Personal Inspection invited at any time.

REFERENCES—Dunn or Bradstreets Commercial Agencies. Please submit a list of your wants and we will be pleased to quote special prices.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. Reed, Prop.,

Vincennes Nurseries.



ORIGINAL TREE OF INDIANA PECAN AND  
ITS PRODUCT